

aggressive attitude of rightist groups possibly is inspired by new strength of national Rightist organizations, aroused over the Trusteeship issue, which threaten to establish a separate Government in South Korea.

(b) Disturbances Listed:

(1) Cheju (6), 10 Feb: A delayed report stated that 350 students demonstrated against a Military Government unit at Cheju. The demonstration was broken up and the students driven from the town. Later the agitators started a grass fire which was extinguished without extensive damage.

(8) Cheju (6), 1 Mar: A crowd of approximately 100 started to attack the police building. The police fired into the mob, killing five and wounding an unknown number. Later, U.S. troops assisted in dispersing the crowd.

(14) Cheju Island (6), 15 Mar: Trouble stemming from the 1 Mar riot and agitated by the Communist South Korean Labor Party, has culminated in a general strike on Cheju Island. The strike has affected management, labor, and the schools. About 60 per cent of the MG employes are reported on strike; 400 police reinforcements have arrived to strengthen the normal force of 300. Police report that about one-sixth of the resident police failed to report for work. Strong resentment has been aroused against the police. (j)

### III PRESS REVIEW

For details, see daily "Press Translations and Summaries" (ATIS)

Selected items as they affect the Occupation Forces,  
for the information of Commanders and Staffs.

#### SOUTH KOREA

Abstract: Report on Sam Il Day casualties. Chairman of Provisional Government resigns. Attempt to merge political parties fails. Rumor of Provisional Government denounced. Speculations on treatment of Korean problem at Moscow Conference.

3. Sam Il Day Discussed: During the week of 3-8 Mar, Korean journalists looked back upon the demonstrations of Sam Il Day with regret. They appeared bewildered by the rumor of a separate South Korean provisional Government and looked forward with hope to the coming Moscow Conference.

The Leftist "Seoul Shinmun" announced that 16 persons had died and 22 had been injured seriously in 1 Mar celebrations in South Korea. Cheju Province had headed the list with six dead and eight injured but death and injuries had occurred in five provinces. "Han Sung Ilbo" expressed regret for the many "disgraceful incidents" which occurred on the 1 Mar anniversary and expressed hope that the nation would be unified when future celebrations of the event take place.

• 좌익언론 제주파업 지지(1947. 4. 3)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

**INTELLIGENCE DATA**  
**COVERING THE MILITARY**  
**ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL**  
**FIELDS IN:**  
  
**JAPAN**  
**KOREA**  
**PHILIPPINES**  
**CHINA-MANCHURIA**  
**SOUTH EAST ASIA**  
**N. E. I.**

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**SOUTH KOREA**

Abstract: Korea compared in importance with Turkey and Greece. Press takes up cry for independence. Press report on border incident. China dispatch on Korean Communist forces, and visit of world labor union group to Korea. Leftist press supports Cheju strike. Korean protests brings ordinance revisions.

7. Leftist Press Supports Cheju Strike: Discussing Korea's internal affairs, the press interpreted the news largely according to each papers political inclinations. Thus the Leftist "Dok Lib Sin Bo" gave full publicity and support to the strike on Cheju Island, and the Leftist "Cha Yoo Shinmun" reported that the Leftist People's Front was sending an investigating committee to the island. Still another paper carried a statement that Dr. Cho, director of the national police, had returned to Seoul from Cheju after an investigation, and reported that the trouble had been settled, (b)

Comment: The Cheju Island general strike clearly illustrated Leftist organized tactics for South Korea when the Seoul Communist organ, "Dok Lib Sin Bo", carrying out its established policy and party line, loudly cried that the democratic masses in Cheju had risen in protest against bestial action of the police and oppression by fascist reactionaries. The paper, serving as a disseminator of information on Communist agitation against U.S. Occupation policies, has long taken advantage of the protection of a free press to strike repeatedly at the foundations of a form of government which stands for freedom of expression.